RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.—ONE BOLLANS AND FOUND BOLLANS ST. ENG. THE CHARGE ST. BEVENTY-FIVE CHARGE

THE WHIPPING POST. Its Merits Discussed by a Virginia Writer

MR. EDITOR : Perhaps but few of your readers have the pleasure of reading a series of articles published in the Religious Herald, Richmond, Va., over the nom de plume of "Civis." His style of composition is so unique, his thoughts so comprehensive, in abort, his subjects are treated by him in such a masterly manner, it would be well for every man who wishes to know something about political economy to read these articles. Letter No. 6 contains many good hits on the modern way of punishing crime. Friend "Civis" will prove a public benefactor. not only to his own State, but to the country at large, when his suggestion for economizing State governments is put into successful operation. As it is very probable there will be a number of good citizens asplicants for legislative honors in the soming political canvass, I take great pleasure in commending these articles to their careful study. Perhaps our political body can be cured of some the ills it seems to have fallen heir to within the last decade. The following is

(5) Let us now examine the expenses incurred by the Commonwealth in the

letter No. 6 referred to above.

Our criminal charges, for services rendered and expenses incurred in the arrest of persons charged with offences under the laws, mondaing fees of constables, coroners and other officers, for jailers fees, expenses of prisoners in jails, including clothing, subsistence, medical attendance and medicines; allowances to juries and witnesses. juries and witnesses
Reach the enormous sum of...\$177,941.15
Add penitentiary expenses,
less hire of convicts, &c..... 68,868.60

For the punishment of crime, \$246,809.75

Our craminal expenses increase year by year. The foregoing sum is the amount actually paid out during the fiscal year, ending 30th September last. The expenses for the present year, if unchecked, will exceed \$250,000. Here is room for a heavy retrenchment, the value of which will be very inadequately displayed by the amount of money saved to the treasury. Our criminal code, as now administered, taxes to beyond endurance for the support of idleness and the encouragement of crime. Out of this amount we can save, and ought to save, \$150,000. One hundred thousand dollars per annum is certainly enough to appropriate to rogues and burglars. We cannot support them, I admit, in the sumptuous style which now obtains, nor so many as now crowd our prisons and penitentiary. The Commonwealth allows for the inmates of our jails, besides clothing and fuel, and blankets, and medical attendance and medicines, 40 cents a day to each for the bald item of food! Forty cents a day for food! Forty cents a day for food! Forty cents a day for not one in 500 sumptuous fare, which not one in 500 For the punishment of crime, \$246,809.75 income—all told—of \$1,930. And this amount is his maximum. He is liable to get less; it is impossible for him to get more. His food bill, at 40 cents a day to each member of his family, would amount to \$1,398, leaving him two dollars (in leap year nothing) for house rent, for pay of servants, for clothing, for church and charity, for medicines and medical attendance, for blankets and furniture, for the implements of his trade, for State and county taxes! With forty cents a day, he could live in high revelry all the year round! Every week he might invite his friends, and make them metry on his generous cheer. That he

merry on his generous cheer. That he may furnish in lavish abundance the costliest daintie, of the season to rogues and scoundrels, who invade his premises at night, steal his property and break his repose, he is compelled to limit his own family to a tureen of soup thickened with turning and potatoes, and a dish of peas, garnished and greased with a mod-ent piece of middling, as the staple of Does the hero of a hen-ro st or of a pig pen need more root and better than is sufficient to enstain the soldier on the weary nauch or bear the laborer through the heat and burden of the day? Three and a half pounds of bacon, worth 28 cents, and one and a half packs of meat, worth 22 cents or less, is the allowance—and the largest allowance. and the largest allowance of the field-laborer per week. If 7 cents a day is abundant for the plowmen; half that rogue, whose appetite is dulled, and whose powers of assimilation are diminished by his coveted inactivity. But his food must be prepared, it is said! True, but in a style so recherche that the prepared in the said is a much but in a style so recherche that the preparation must cost twelve times as much as the food itself? Does the State really employ French cooks, to serve up the cooks fare of thieves? The fact is that the prisoners in our jails live on about three ceats a tay. The State, however, pays 40 cents. Some time since I asked a jailer to tell me exactly how he managed it. He answered that on one day he rays them one fourth pound wast? he gave them one-fourth pound meat (2 cents) with a piece of bread, and the next day bread, with a plenty of butter-milk which cost him nothing, or vegeta-bles, as cheap as buttermilk; making per week 12 lbs. meat (14 cts.) and 4 ths peck of meal, worth at the outside 10 cents. The cooking was done once or twice a week according to the number of pris-The cooking was done once or twice a week; according to the number of prisoners and the season of the year, in the most primitive style, at 2 cost too trifling for estimation. An individual is unwilling to pay more than 2½ per cent. commissions to his agent for attending to his business, he will accreely allow more than 5 per cent. even when his business demands the tact and skill of an expert; but the Commonwealth is so rich and lavish that she can allow more than 1200 per cent. for the crudest management of



Intelligencer.

BY E. B. MURRAY & CO.

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1878.

VOL. XIII-NO. 38.

THE DOLLAR OF OUR DADDIES.

The United States Mint in Philadel-

The United States Mint in Philadelphia is a handsome white marble, two storied structure, with an imposing Grecian portico, supported by high Doric columns, and approached by a flight of wide marble, steps. The Philadelphia Mint was founded April 2, 1792, the first director was appointed by President Washington April 14, 1792, and the present building, which is situated on the pleasantest part of Chestnut street, near Broad, was first occupied on the 23d of May, 1833.

In the centre of the building is the receiving room. It is aurrounded by the offices of the director, the chief assayer and the smelting department, with which it has easy access. Much depends upon the absolutely exact and nice working of the receiving department, through which all the material used in the Mint first passes; for it is only from the perfect a ministration of this department that the losses and gains of the minting process can be realized. The work of the delivery department must at each month's balance tally with the receiving registry, and if there is a deficiency in the accounts an investigation follows and the discrepancy is discovered. The nugget, pure or mixed with quartz; old, unused or worn out plate; ancient jewelry; bara from the assay officers of the government and from foreign countries, and refuse metal in every conceivable form are received at this point, to be transmitted into beautiful bright coin, to be sent upon its errand of good or evil, as the medium of exchange for the business of the world. of exchange for the business of the

The consignment, whether it be small or large, is first carefully weighed, and the weight, character of metal and number of the consignment are entered upon the books of the receiving department and also upon a tabulated statement of each day's proceedings. As exactitude is of paramount importance in this, the initial stage of the work, it is requisite that the officials on duty should be painstaking and trustworthy men, and that they have at their command means of weighing their valuable receipts to a perthey have at their command means of weighing their valuable receipts to a per-fect nicety.

In this room are three sets of scales, varying in capacity from 100 ounces to 6,000 ounces, and so perfect is the adjustment of these beautiful pieces of mechanism that the largest scale will indicate with ease the weight of the hundredth part of a council. indicate with ease the weight of the hundredth part of an ounce. It will actually weigh a grain of dust. A breath will tip the beam, and airtight glass cases are necessary to enclose the instrument. If you put a piece of blank paper on the scale and then write your name on the paper these balances will indicate the difference in weight. These scales are very perfection of mechanical workmanship. The arms of the instruments harg on agate pinions, the metal portion havship. The arms of the instruments harg on agate pinions, the metal portion having been made of case hardened steel, and, although they have been in constant use for thirty-two years, are as accurate in their indications as when first placed in position. They are but a portion of the work of the late Franklin Peale, the well known mechanician of his day, who for the best portion of his life devoted himself to the perfecting of the mechanical appliances of the Mint. Each package as received is kept separate, and as soon as weighed and registered is sent to the deposit melting room.

oon as weighed and registered the deposit melting room.

In the melting room is commenced the process of testing the intrinsic value of the metal received. If the package is small it is sent in bulk, but if large a small it is sent in bulk, but if large a the baser metals have been permitted to remain in the bar. In such cases the employment of corrosive sublimate must be resorted to. The excess of oxygen in this material acts with lightning rapidity upon the extraneous matter, and the purification is thorough. It must be used with great care, for it is so active an agent that if not quickly and delicately han dled volatilization of the metal will b the result and a consequent loss.

The condition of the melt must b

The condition of the melt must be watched at regular intervals, in order that at the instant of purification the liquid metal may be poured. The contents of the crucible are poured into a shoe or open mould, and when cooled the ring, or nugget, is separated from the flux and returned to the receiving room.—

From this piece a sufficient quantity is taken to make an exact assay of its value, either by acid or cupel process, and upon

to those who cannot gain access to the inner workings of this establishment.

into a little rolled termed a "cornet."
The silver that remains is extracted by the use of sulphuric acid. This is effected by the use of the platinum apparatus, an English invention. It consists of a small tray, technically called a basket, made of platinum, divided into twelve small compartments, each of sufficient size to hold a cornet. In this is boiled nitric acid, which extracts the silver and leaves the gold free from admixture with any other metals. The gold is then left in its purity. But, while it may be pure gold it still may not be up to the standard of the quality required by the Mint, for there is as much difference in the quality of pure gold as there is in any other metal, in iron obtained from difference in the quality of pure gold as there is in any other metal, in iron obtained from difference in the quality of pure gold as there is in any other metal, in iron obtained from difference in the quality of pure gold as there is in any other metal, in iron obtained from difference in the quality of pure gold as there is in any other metal, in iron obtained from difference in the quality of pure gold as there is in any other metal, in iron obtained from difference in the quality of pure gold as there is in any other metal, in iron obtained from difference in the quality of pure gold as there is in any other metal, in iron obtained from difference in the quality of pure gold as there is in any other metal, in iron obtained from difference in the quality of pure gold as there is in any other metal, in iron obtained from difference in the quality of pure gold as there is in any other metal, in iron obtained from difference in the quality of pure gold as there is in any other metal, in iron obtained from difference in the quality of pure gold as there is in any other metal, in iron obtained from difference in the condition of the material to the cleaning room, and are then ready for the final process. The dies used in coining are treready for the final process.

The dies used in coining are tready in t into a little rolled termed a "cornet." The silver that remains is extracted by

tained from the Georgia mines is the gold nearest purity, being purer than even the California gold. The final weighing of the little coil determines the fineness of the original sample by proportional weights in thousandths. The arriva! at a just conclusion is by comparison in weight with a cornet of chemically pure gold. The entire process is beautiful, and the delicacy to which it has been brought exhibits the rapid advance made in metallurgical chemistry within this century. century.
Granulated silver is used in the silver

Granulated silver is used in the silver assay, as it has been demonstrated by this Mint and the Mint of Paris, France, that out of a granulated mass the same fineness results, whether by assaying a single granule or a number together. From a sample of silver prepared in this way, the weight 1115-1000 of a fixed, very small quantity is taken, which is dissolved with nitric acid. Into this solution a pipette full of standard solution of salt is introduced and it instantly produces a white precipitate which is enloyide of silver, containing of metalic silver 1,000 parts. (A pipette is a small vial-shaped glass vessel.) To make this chloride subside rapidly the liquid should be violently shaken, and this is done by a mechanical arrangement, the time occupied being about twenty minutes. If the entire amount of silver is not precipitated an introduction of a portion of the solution is made capable of precipitating a thousandth of silver, and a white cloud of the chloride will be seen. This is repeated until the liquor is clear. If in this operation three measures of the decimal solution is effective it will show that the 1,115 parts of silver contained 1,003 parts of nure silver. All the every manual solution is referenced to the contained 1,003 parts of nure silver. the 1,115 parts of silver contained 1,003 parts of pure silver. All the excess was impure matter. This department of the Philadelphia Mint has been brought to the utmost limit of present metallurgical science. As confirmative of their evident superiority an incident would not be in-

appropriate.
Some years ago, when but moderate quantities of gold were mined in this country, the Mint depended for its supply mainly upon the receipt of British coin. It was discovered by an assay that a consignment from England was below the English standard. Notice to this effect was served upon the Royal Mint at London. The assertion was atrenuously denied on their part, and insisted upon just as firmly by the officials of the United States Mint. The controv sy, which was animated, gave rise to the formation of a committee of investigation on the completely sustained the allegations of the American experts. From that date there has been no questioning of the de-cisions of our mirt masters.

The separating room occupies the greater part of the western side of the building on the second floor. The gold and silver in large masses are separated from each other after samples have been this room are four furnaces, kept in constant use in the refining process. It is the province of the management of this room to take from the gold or silver received for refining all refuse matter or baser volatile metals, in order the silver and leaves the gold pure. The strength of the machines are separated adjusted that the observer deems the assertion as bordering on the marvellous. The impressions on both sides of the coin are made with one motion of the press. The steel die is fastened upon what is

> In the melting department there is force of forty-one men engaged in smelting gold and silver or in subsidiary operations. Of this force there are seven melters and seventeon helpers engaged solely in melting silver. This gang are now working exclusively upon the prepanow working exclusively upon the preparation of the silver dollars. It is claimed by Professor Booth that he can melt daily with this force ingots sufficient to make \$50,000 silver coin. This is their full capacity of work within ten hours, and is larger than has ever been executed in this Mint or in any other. By working overtime with the same furnaces and the same force they could produce \$75, 000 daily, or, lastly, by using the addi-tional furnaces and overtime, \$120,000 per day might be produced. This would

give them two blows every twenty-four hours. This is but an experiment and may prove a failure. In preparation for the blow the die must be brought graduthe blow the die must be brought gradually to a cherry-red heat in a charcoal furnace and permitted to gradually cool within the furnace, the operation occupying from sixteen to twenty-four hours. The blow producing the impression is from a hydraulic press exerting a power of about one hundred tons. It is not a rapid blow, but may be truly termed a pressure exerting a quick but not percussive power. A percussion always crystalizes the metal, an objection entirely avoided by this application of force. The preparation of the dies, as will be seen by the above description, must be slow, and, taking into consideration the time necessarily occupied in their adjustments, it would be impossible, under the most favorable circumstances, that coining can begin prior to the 14th of this

most favorable circumstances, that coining can begin prior to the 14th of this month, if then. The first delivery of ingots for the coinage was made on Monday, and blanks are being cut rapidly, the chief coiner, Mr. Bosbyshell, giving as his opinion that already there are inflicient on haved waiting stamping to sufficient on haud waiting stamping to amount to \$100,000. The Mint is being amount to \$100,000. The Mint is being placed in effective condition to do all that its contracted quarters will permit toward supplying the demands that the bill calls for. Ninety thousand ounces of silver are now delivered from the refining and melting department, an amount that will produce somewhere near \$50,000.

The peculiarity of Mr. Morgan's work is the bringing into reliof, with a slight depression, that which was considered unattainable except by strong lines and deep work. The secret of effects is in the sharp lines used in the delineation of the figures.

the sharp lines used in the delineation of the figures, which brings the lights and shadows out boldly, and thus gives the appearance of heavy work. Aside from the relief this light cutting gives to the die in its work the coin is more rapidly removed from its bed after completion by the "feeders."

Occupying the larger portion of the eastern floor it is considered the most interesting part of the operations of the Mint. There are eleven presses in this room of different sizes, varying according to the work required of them. Each press is capable of coining 120 pleces per minute, but the average run is but eightly, as beyond that number the danger of injury to the press in case of accident is much increased. The larger presses, of which there are five, will only be used in the coining of the new silver dollar, and at the rate of eighty pieces each per minute there will be produced 400 pieces a minute, or 24,000 an hour. On each silver dollar, to create a perfect impression a form of eighty tons is used. impression, a force of eighty tons is used and yet the machines are so delicated immersed in nitric acid, which dissolves the silver and leaves the gold pure. The silver solution is drawn off and the gold is left at the bottom of the tub. In preparing silver the mass is melted and granulated and dissolved in nitric acid. It is then a chloride and contains all of the baser metals. The chloride is precipitated by using common salt, and rendered into a thick, creamy mass. By putting zinc on the precipitate it becomes metalic silver, and washing and melting brings it to virgin silver.

The steel die is fastened upon what is termed a stake and p'uced on the bed of the press, surrounded by a collar. Working directly over the lower die he pressure is regulated. The ism arms called feeders catch the coins as they drop from the brass tube, which is filled with planchets, grasp it and place it on the lower die. At the instant this die sinks below the collar the upper one descends upon the piece, its impression given, and in an instant the upper one descends upon the piece, its impression given, and in an instant the completed piece is caught by the feeder, removed, and another planchet takes the

position.
This is the finishing process, and the this is the hinsing process, and the coin, bright and sparkling, is taken to the counting board to be reckoned, weighed and shipped to its destination. It may be observed here that in this, as in all other departments of the Mint, the weighing process and an exact entry of the same is of vital necessity. The where they are put up in packages read for delivering to the Tressurer.—N. Herald, 13th March.

tional furnaces and overtime. \$120,000 per day might be produced. This would increase the ratio of production from \$1,000,000 per month to \$2,500,000 per month.

It is curious to note the amount of work \$1,000,000 per month invoives.

The \$99,000 production per day weighs 6,170 pounds, and being handled 16 times a day make 98,700 pounds. The iron moulds, weighing 40 pounds each, carried 64 times for each melt, makes 76,800 pounds handled, the total being 175,520 pounds, or 78 tons. A melt of silver from the present pota average of silver with wrinkled bras wrinkled wrinkled bras wrinkled wrinkl ounds handled, the total being 175,520 pounds, or 78 tons. A melt of silver from the present pots averages 64 ingots, weighing altogether about 3,000 ounces. The size of the ingot is 13 inches in length, 1½ inches in width and one-half inch in thickness; weighing about 44 ounces troy. These ingots are rolled down for the new dollar to a thickness of 82-1000th of an inch, and cut to a diameter of 1½ inches. The kesping up of the average of purity in the smolting is frightened at his play, he comes running into the house to mother. She takes the average of purity in the smolting is laby of love all fear fades from his face. the average of purity in the smelting is done by a constant succession of granulated assays. In a melt after the first two ingots they pour a granulated assay, and next to the last another assay. If the two do not agree the melt is condemned. The silver now in use is the Dore silver, from the Comstock lode. It seldom needs refining, and is taken as a rule from the bar to the melting pot.

The losses in the melting department allowed by law is, in silver 0015th or integral and overty; others to the silver now in use is the boding that makes one unhappy, God can give him rest, and breather a lullaby of love all fear fades from his face and he sleeps in peace. God wants to silve now in the sleeps in peace. God wants to said he sleeps in peac

A HYPOCRITE UNMASKED.

ther decent nor proper, and is injurious to the State, for the General Assembly to adjourn from the 22d of December, 1871, to the 5th of January, 1872, whilst the Governor and Treasurer are charged with 'high crimes and misdemeanors.'

The high and chivalric tone of these two worthies, who could steal the money of the people by the million, and yet could not brook the indignity of remaining under threat of impeachment for a week, even for the sake of the joyous festivity of Christmas, ought to have redeemed a multitude of sins! Under such threats, persussions and parliamentary trickery, further debate was cut off, and the resolution of impeachment was defeated by an overwhelming vote of 63 to 27.

In this controversy R. B. Elliott bore a prominent part in behalf of the pensecuted officials, and received warrants on the "Armed Force Fund" to the amount of \$10,500, which were fully paid to him out of the treasury in January and February 1271. ruary, 1871. So soon as this "good de-liverance" was effected, the following proclamation of his Excellency was is-

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, December 22, 1871.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of
Representatives:

Whereas, the action of the House of
Representatives on this day has rendered
unnecessary the proclamation from this
department convening the General Assembly on the 23d inst., I have deemed
it proper to revoke and rescind that
proclamation, and it is hereby accordingly rescinded and revoked.

Very respectfully.

Very respectfully, ROBERT K. SCOTT, Governor. The books of Solomon's Bank bear complete traces of the bulk of the money going to the credit of John J. Patterson, a mere crumb falling to his man Friday, the immaculate Worthington. The the immaculate Worthington. The members who stood firmly by the State and who voted for impeachment found no money in the treasury to pay their honest certificates, and went to their homes for the holidays penniless, whilst those who opposed impeachment were well provided for, and returned to their a principle that lies within us and not without. Some, possessing it, have report not possessing it, have found a crowned head uneasy. O that every auxious, longing heart would look away to him who walks among the golden lamps of Heaven! "Take my yoke upon you and ye shall find rest unto your souls."

— A little chap had.

"Take my yoke upon you and him teaches." — A little chap had a dirty face, and is teacher told him to go and wash it. Ie went away, and after a few minutes ame back with the lower part of his countenance tolerably clean, while the warrants in blank for Katterson to Dirt apparatus of the warrants in blank for Katterson to Dirt apparatus of the warrants in blank for Katterson to Dirt apparatus of the warrants in blank for Katterson to Dirt apparatus of the warrants in blank for Katterson to Dirt apparatus of the warrants in blank for Katterson to Dirt apparatus of the warrants in blank for Katterson to Dirt apparatus of the warrants in blank for Katterson to Dirt apparatus of the warrants in blank for Katterson to Dirt apparatus of the measure would fall; at his pleasure, without even knowing what amount he would want; the secret meeting at Governor Scott's the night before the voto was taken; the violation of parliamentary rules in the House on the following Monday, by which the floor was taken from a friend of impeachment and given to an opponent of it; the overwhelming vote by which, contrary to the previous sentiment of the House, impeachment was immediately voted down; the order of Treasurer Parker to Tappau, his chief clark, on the same day, to take all the measy in the treasury to Patter.

How Patterson Got the Cash to Save So

episnee of the money and refusal to give a receipt for it "in this kind of business;"

LEGAL ADVERTISING.—We are com-require each payments for severthing or Executors, Administration and other he and herewith append the rates for the soliest, which will only be inserted a mency come with the order:

A HYPOCRITE UNMASKED.

Sew Fatheyers Get the Carbon to the Street of the County of the Street of the Attempt to Impeach Governor Scott, and exposes the mode in which in peachment was staved off by the aid of the County of the

would have done it he mad lett blank checks with his private secretary, and they had been taken clandestinely from his office? He testines that it was nearly a year afterwards that he heard of these a year afterwards that he heard of these large payments, or rather saw them published. Assuming that he never thought of his duties in the matter until then, why did he not take such action as would right this great wrong? The transaction was as readily traceable in the treasury then as it is now—the parties who received the money, and the parties to whose benefit it was applied. If these warrants had been stolen from his office, and filled up in fraud, and endorsed in forgery, why did he not take such action as would bring the perpetrators to justice, if not bring back the money to the treasury? If he had a theory, as he substantial, testifies he had, that Patterson was the man who had taken these warrants and filled them up, and gotten the money as a mean, of had taken these warrants and filled them up, and gotten the money as a mean, of getting elected United States Senator, why did he not take such action as would bring the guilt home to Patterson and defeat his election, and thus prevent a thief and forger from representing the State of South Carolina in the Senato of the United States, and kill off a political rival and personal enemy at the same time? Patterson's threat to prove him a party to the fraud was a most cogent reason why he should at once prove himself clear of it. His leaving the office soon afterwards neither released him from his duty to redress the wrong which had been done to the State, nor relieved him from the necessity of removing the stain been done to the State, nor relieved him from the necessity of removing the stain which had been put upon his reputation. That he did nothing to determine or cor-rect or expose such a fraud would be re-garded under any circumstances as an evidence of criminal indifference, and must be regarded under all the circumices of the case as a proof of com

All of which is respectfully submitted. John R. Cochran, Chairman, HENRY A. MESTZE, On part of Senate. S. DIBBLE, GERHARD MULLER,

J. G. BLUE, on part of House.

A STRANGE TRADITION .- Among the Sem' oe Indians there is a tradition regarding the white man's origin and superiority. They say when the Great Spirit made the earth be also made three Spirit made the earth he also made three men, all of whom were fair complex-ioned, and that, after making them, he led them to the margin of a small lake, and bade them leap in and wash. One and osad them leap in and wash. One obeyed, and came out pure and fairer than before; the second hesitated a mo-ment during which time the water, agira-ted by the first had become muddled, and when he bathed, he came up copper colored; the third die not leap until the water became black with mud and he came out with his own color. Then the Great Spirit laid before them three packages, and out of pity for his mistratue in color, gave the black man the first choice. He took hold of each of the packages, and having felt the weight chose the heaviest; leaving the white man the lighest. When the packages were opened the first was found to contain spaces, hoes, and all the implements of labor; the second enverapped hunting feblue and read to the second enverapped hunting feblue and read to the second enverapped.

in the settlement of the momentous in the settlement of the momentous matter.

I am just in receipt of a letter from a friend in Mecklenburg county, giving me the particulars of the arrest and trial of a man for the theft of 84 pounds of loose tobacco, worth \$3.50. The prisoner was sentenced, after a jury trial of two days, to seven months' confinement in jail at a cost to the Commonwealth of \$250. The items were given: being the cost of arrest, of guarding prisoner, and his trial before a magistrate, his commitment to jail, fees of cierk and Commonwealth's attorney, pay of witnesses, pay and board of jury two days, and board of prisoner before and after trial 240 days at 40 cents a day!

To fine the honest, working portion of the community (for that in effect was the verdict) \$250 for the alleged punishment of the larceny of less than a hundred weight of loose lugs, was a hideous outrage, a crime worse than the stealing of the tobacco. The Commonwealth is more guilty than the rogue. A man is a simpleton who surrenders a thief to the punishment (?) of the law. The law rewards the rogue and punishes the public. If our hero had committed a crime of little greater dignity, the penitentiary would have been his reward. Under cir-

If our hero had committed a crime of little greater dignity, the penitentiary would have been his reward. Under circumstances of befitting extravagance and pomp, he comes to his new abode, that commands so fine a view of the falls of the James River. Once 1 year, when the present writer enjoys a little leisure, his instincts take him to the county of his nativity, the good old county of Meckelenburg. When he returns to Richmond, baving enjoyed the good cheer and honlenburg. When he returns to Richmond, having enjoyed the good cheer and honest greeting of his friends, the trip never costs him more than \$7.50, sometimes only \$5. And yet he travels in a way that is to him sufficiently comfortable and respectable. But a batch of rogues, sent from Boydton to the penitentiary, come in the costly magnificence of a royal retinue. Each has his own escort, while a high official attribute to yal party to provide for their general comfort and accommodation. The traveling expenses of these attendants, their board bills, and charge for services, added to the actual cost of the transportation of the convicts, make the cost of landing the convicts, make the cost of landing these precious scoundrels at the peniten-tiary at least \$40 each, or at the rate of

Arriving at the depot, the finest backs, ordered by telegraph, await their convenience. Entering the State hotel, they find abundant reason of self-felicitation find abundant reason of self-felicitation upon the good fortune they enjoy. Warmth and idleness, peace and plenty, crown at length their virtuous lives! Good and comfortable clothing, are abundant and excellent, labor ac light that it is pursued, it would seem, only as the adjuvant of digestion and in the interest of health. In their present comfort, they recall, with a shudder, the hardships of their former life. They remember, with a happy sense of reiter, the chill November nights, when they hunted possums and caught pigs, the fierce onset of the mastiff, the sharp reports, in quick succession, of the master's ports, in quick succession, of the master's gun. But now, O happy day! they are free alike from the fear of want and the fear of labor; their troubles vanish into

the apartments of our jail, and the cells of our penitentiary, were a shade less luxurious than the accommodations of the Exchange Hotel. Investigating committees were raised, who were in-structed to exumine into and report upon the evils complained of; to suggest the the evils complained of; to suggest the remedy, and the method of prevention in the future, if the allegations were found to be true; and so we proceeded with might and main to wipe the aspersion from our good name, and to prove that no community whatsoever cherished a more tender consideration than we for transpand varieties. tramps and vagrants, for rogues and burglars! A moon has scarcely waxed and waned since the Christmas bill of farc of the guests of our "Valley Inn" was published in our newspapers, quite as a matter of pride—such an array of good things as might tempt the sated appetite of an epicure or a gourmand; certainly such as seldom cheers the board of those whose money furnished the rich and tempting repast. Do we reasily mean to invite the immigration hither of those "honest patriots, who leave their country for their country's good?" Is it strange—a thing that more than once has haptramps and vagrants, for rogues and burfor their country's good?" Is it strange—a thing that more than once has happened—that a prisoner, receiving his sentence from the Judge, prays that the period of his incarceration may be extended? that a tramp appears, of his own motion, before an officer of the day, and demands admission to the bountiful charities of our city jail? that an expension recognition searcely. penitentiary convict, accepting scarcely a week's freedom, commits a felony that he may be promptly returned to his comfortable quarters in the State hotel? Is government instituted only for the benefit of thieves and paupers? and have honest and industrious people no rights.

ht of thieves and paupers? and have honest and industrious people no rights that these are compelled to respect?

Vast as is the expenditure of money, as already considered, in the so-called punishment of criminals, there is yet a further loss, which figures have not displayed, and cannot display. We understand the concrete more easily than the abstract. A few years are a Lemployed. abstract. A few years ago I employed and retained for two years or more a laborar on my little farm. He was hum-ble, polite, useful and happy in his place. He had a few tricks, which somewhat abated his value, but still he was valua-ble. Now and then he appro; lated to his own use trilling articles that came in his way, but his manial never took an ambitious or a dangerous turn. He was corrigible, unpretentious, unambitious, willing to work, always humble and der ferential. I could but feel kindly to-ment the poor fellow, pitied his weak-ness, and pardoned his peccadillos. After leaving me he got into trouble, from which I vainly tried to extricate him.

pretermitting all reference to the expenses of his trial and imprisonment, there are yet other losses which we cannot so readily estimate: the loss of his labor during his imprisonment, the loss of his labor most probably during the remainder of his life, and his depredations upon property, for such is his trade and calling now.

now.

Must rogues, then, have a wide berth and go unwhipt of justice? I answer, first, that if the punishment of crime, for the protection of property, inflicts upon property, as it actually does, a loss ten-fold or an hundred-fold greater than the damage it receives from crime, then it is certainly better not to attempt the task at all. If property must surrender \$100 or more to punish the larceny of five dollars, then the larceny had better go unpunished.

Secondly. There is a plan, primitive.

Secondly. There is a plan, primitive, simple, inexpensive, the most powerful corrector, yet discovered, of moral obliquities. Sussion, and tracts, and catechisms, without its antecedent preparation, are, for the most part, unavailing. See that spoiled, putting child. How uneasy and restive the weary mother! Let her venture the gentlest expostulation or reproof, angry fingers will clutch her cheek! Under such treatment, shame and sorrow come to the mother; wretchedness and ruin to the child. But let her see her duty and bravely do it. Let her surrender the spoiled pet to the father. Under the quick, sharp, decisive infliction, how promptly melts the stubboruness of the boy! He squarely surrenders, he is broken, penitent—soon, however, to be happy, very happy. He realizes his naughtiness and his sin, and is sorry for it; with the devil exorcised from his heart, he hies to his mother, and now how happy each in the kiss of pardon and reconciliation! With filial love and obedience in his heart, the house is now light and cheerful with his happy sport and jocund mirth. To whip under the circumstances recited, was the act of strong, tender meroy; to forbear, the extremest cruelty to the child. Such treatment wisely administered just two or three times puts the child safe for his life-time.

Who will fully explain to us the rationale of the rod? Who will display to us, in all its elements, the charming philosophy of the hickory? Would I were equal to the task. I only know its healthful virtues from happy experience and successful practice. "Spare the rod, spoil the child!" were there ever wiser words?

The same medicine, but of course in larger doses, is needed by men as well estimated the property of the child." were there ever wiser words? Secondly. There is a plan, primitive

The same medicine, but of course in larger doses, is needed by men as well as by children, and its administration is fol lowed by exactly the same results. I venture, however, to express the confident conviction that when adults need this remedy it is in incomplete.

dent conviction that when adults need this remedy, it is, in nine cases out of ten, because it was not administered in their early years.

The pillory and the whipping post!! I dare write the words and despise the silly howlings of a silly philanthropy. Here is a remedy, sharp, costless, reformatory and efficient. This—not the public schools—is the cheapest defence of property, the surest guarantee of medical attendance and medicines, 40 cents a day to each for the hald item of food! Forty cents a day! It means a rich and sumptuous fare, which not one in 500 of our becords can allow to their own families. It means turkey and oysters, and Id ham, and venison, and celery and chicken salad, and roast beef and plum pudding, with at least hebdomadal potations of sherry and champague! My friend and neighbor, a cultivated gentleman, favored in these hard times beyond the ordinary lot, supports his family, consisting of himself and wife, eight children and three servants, on an income—all told—of \$1,900. And this amount is his maximum. He is liable to get leas; it is impossible for him to get leas; it is impossi and begs, let him become supple, sub-missive, bumble, and he will care less about his dignity, and more about his conduct. Such a punishment would be well suited to at least three-fourths of

well suited to at least three-fourths of those who are shut up in corrupting idleness in our jails and pentientiary. Let them be tried immediately upon arrest by an inexpensive court—in most cases a single magistrate would do—and promptly punished as indicated. The saving of at least \$150,000 per annum very inadequately exhibits the benefits of this plan. They would be returned at once, wiser and better men, to their appropriate work, increase taxable values, contribute to the relief of the constitution of the interest value of the consignment. The furnaces are small and charcoal is solely used, in order to avoid the presence of sulphur, which is destructive to the finer metals. Nitre, soda and common salt are used as purifiers, and at times powdered charcoal. Sometimes, but rarely, other means have to be resorted to. This is when, as the bars come to the Mint from private or public assay officers, it is found that the sulphides of the baser metals have been permitted to remain in the bar. and petter men, to their appropriate work, increase taxable values, contribute to the relief of the treasury instead of burdening it, and so advance public thrift and prosperity. We call for laborars from abroad, but spend a quarter of a million per annum to hold valuable

of a million per annum to hold valuable laborers in Idleness, and to convert them, upon their release, into professional depredators upon property during the remainder of their lives.

If the Commonwealth is to settle down in black dishonor, the two heaviest weights that will sink her to her doom and handers immend for the date of the commonwealth in the commonwea of education and for the debasement of education and for the encourage ment of erims.

On a Coffee Plantation.

Coffee culture is very interesting, and the growing crop is very beautiful. The trees at maturity are from five to eight feet high; they are well shaped and bushy, with a glossy dark-green foliage, and planted eight or nine feet apart. The flowers are in clusters at the root of the leaves, and are small, but pure white and very fragrant. The fruit has a rich color, and resembles a small cherry or large cranberry; it grows in clusters, close to the branches, and when it becomes a deep red is ripe and ready to be gathered. The trees are raised from seed, and do not begin to yield until the third year. In Central America they bear well for twelve or fifteen years, although, in exceptional cases, trees twenty years old will yield an abundance of fruit. The tree is paticularly bear tiful when in full bloom or when laden with ripe fruit.

The receiving room.

From this piece a sufficient quantity is taken to make an exact assay of its value, either by acid or cupel process, and upon the percentage value of this cast assay are thrown into one bulk, out of which large melts are made for the main melting rooms, and from each melt is again taken a septante one bulk, out of which large melts are made for the main melting rooms, and from each melt is again taken a septante one bulk, out of which large melts are made for the main melting rooms, and from each melt is again taken a septante one bulk, out of which large melts are made for the main melting rooms, and from each melt is again taken a septante one bulk, out of which large melts are made for the main melting rooms, and from each melt is again taken a septante one bulk, out of which large melts are made for the main melting rooms, and from each melt is again taken a septante one bulk, out of which large melts are made for the main melting rooms, and from each melt is again taken a septante one bulk, out of which large melts are made for the main melting rooms, and from each melt is again taken a septante one begin to yield until the cheosits after assay are thrown i

with ripe fruit.

The process of preparing coffee for market is as follows: the ripe berries when picked are first put through a machine called the "despulpador," which removes the pulp; the coffee grains, of which there are two in each berry, are still covered with a sort of glutinous substance which adheres to the bean; they are now spread out on large "patois," made specially for this purpose, and left there, and sown a ten-thousaudith part.

Silver is next weighed out for the alloy, for as the gold piece should contain the actual loss is but 44-1000th of the actual loss is but 44-100th of the actual loss is but 44-1000th of the actual loss is but 44-100th of the actual l which adherence the second process of the second the se